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United States General Accounting Office

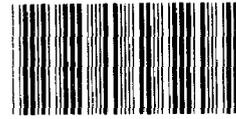
GAO

Fact Sheet for the Chairman,
Subcommittee on Oversight and
Investigations, Committee on Energy and
Commerce, House of Representatives

May 1988

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

How States Are Using Exxon and Stripper Well Funds



136075

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United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-210176

May 16, 1988

The Honorable John D. Dingell
Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight
and Investigations
Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you requested, we have obtained information on states' use of funds received under the Exxon and Stripper Well oil overcharge proceedings. The Exxon and Stripper Well proceedings resulted from the Department of Energy's (DOE) enforcement actions against oil companies that violated petroleum pricing and allocation regulations that were in effect between 1973 and 1981.

This fact sheet presents the results of a questionnaire that we sent to the states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories and possessions (a total of 56 entities, hereinafter referred to as states) regarding their use of Exxon and Stripper Well funds as of June 30, 1987. The information that we obtained is summarized below and presented in more detail in sections 2 and 3. We plan to issue a separate report to you which responds to your request that we review whether states' use of Exxon and Stripper Well funds is consistent with legislative and judicial requirements and how DOE is monitoring states' use of the funds.

STATUS OF STATES' EXPENDITURE
OF FUNDS

As of June 30, 1987, the 52 states responding to our questionnaire had received \$1.969 billion in Exxon funds and \$788 million in Stripper Well funds. This represents 93 percent of the total amount of Exxon and Stripper Well funds DOE had distributed to states as of that date. The 52 states also reported interest earnings of about \$163 million on the Exxon funds and \$41 million on the Stripper Well funds as of that time.

The steps leading to states' expenditure of Exxon and Stripper Well funds include (1) formulation and approval of plans within the state (internal approval), (2) DOE/HHS concurrence with the state plans, (3) states' obligation of funds, and (4) states' expenditure of funds. As of June 30, 1987, the 52 states reported to us that they had internally approved plans for spending about \$1.49 billion (70 percent) of the Exxon funds available to them, including interest earned, and \$386 million (47 percent) of the available Stripper Well funds, including interest. DOE and HHS had concurred with states' plans for spending \$900 million (42 percent) and \$257 million (31 percent) of the available Exxon and Stripper Well funds, respectively. The states had either obligated or spent about \$589 million (28 percent) of their Exxon funds and about \$106 million (13 percent) of their Stripper Well funds. (See section 2.)

STATES' USE OF THE FUNDS

States' use of Exxon and Stripper Well funds is restricted to certain programs that are intended to provide restitution to persons injured as a result of the oil overcharges. Exxon funds may be spent on any of five specified energy conservation/assistance programs administered by DOE and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Stripper Well funds may also be spent on these five programs or for other programs and projects approved in certain prior oil overcharge cases.

Of the Exxon funds that have been internally approved, states reported that they plan to spend 77 percent (\$1.153 billion) on three programs--the Weatherization Assistance Program, the State Energy Conservation Program, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Similarly, 84 percent (\$494 million) of the amounts actually obligated or expended as of June 30, 1987, were for these programs.

In contrast, states' plans call for spending 85 percent (\$329 million) of internally approved Stripper Well funds on projects and programs other than the five energy conservation/energy assistance programs.¹ Of the amounts

¹Allowable projects include public transportation projects, energy audits, highway and bridge maintenance and repair, and airport maintenance.

actually obligated or expended as of June 30, 1987, 73 percent (\$78 million) was for such projects. (See section 3.)

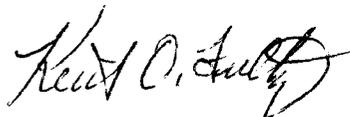
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Information presented in this fact sheet was obtained primarily from responses to our questionnaire sent to the states. Four of the 56 states to which we sent the questionnaire--Pennsylvania, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands--did not respond. Although we contacted some states to clarify their responses, we did not verify the accuracy of the information the states provided in the questionnaire.

Unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this fact sheet until 30 days from the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to the Secretary of Energy and other interested parties. Copies will be made available to others upon request.

Major contributors to this fact sheet are listed in appendix IV. Should you need further information about this fact sheet, please contact me at (202) 275-8545.

Sincerely yours,



Keith O. Fultz
Senior Associate Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

DOE	Department of Energy
GAO	General Accounting Office
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services

SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

Between August 1973 and January 1981, DOE established and enforced controls on oil company allocation and pricing of crude oil and refined petroleum products. When DOE alleged that an oil company committed civil violations of these regulations, it resolved the violations primarily by negotiating settlements or by taking legal action in federal courts. The Exxon decision and the Stripper Well settlement resulted from such court action.

EXXON DECISION

The Exxon decision resulted from charges made by DOE in January 1978 that the Exxon Corporation had overpriced crude oil from the Hawkins field in Texas from 1975-81, which resulted in overcharges to its customers. In 1983, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia found that Exxon had overcharged its customers and ordered Exxon to pay DOE, as restitution for the overcharges, \$2.098 billion in principal and interest. The Court directed that

- DOE disburse the funds to the states according to a formula based primarily on refined petroleum product consumption within the states,
- the funds' use be restricted to five energy conservation/energy assistance programs administered by DOE and HHS (see section 3), and
- interest earned on the funds be used for the same five programs.

DOE distributed the funds to the states in March 1986.

STRIPPER WELL SETTLEMENT

The Stripper Well settlement resulted from allegations that crude oil producers had miscertified federally controlled crude oil to avoid price restrictions. In July 1986, the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas approved a multiparty settlement of litigation relating to the alleged miscertifications, which authorized the distribution of about \$1.7 billion to states and seven nongovernment parties. In August 1986 states received about \$727 million, including interest, as a result of the Stripper Well settlement. Additional Stripper Well fund distributions totaling about \$127 million were made to the states in November 1986, April 1987, and June 1987.

Distributions were allocated among the states based on their relative use of refined petroleum products during the violation

period. States were given greater latitude in using Stripper Well funds than they were for Exxon funds. In addition to using Stripper Well funds for the five DOE/HHS energy conservation/energy assistance programs authorized under the Exxon decision, states were allowed to use Stripper Well funds for other types of programs and for administrative expenses. (See section 3.) Interest earned on Stripper Well funds must be used in the same manner as the funds received.

SECTION 2

STATUS OF STATES' USE OF EXXON

AND STRIPPER WELL FUNDS

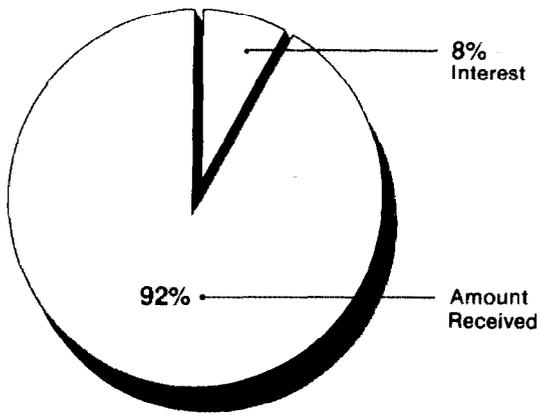
As of June 30, 1987, the 52 states responding to our questionnaire reported that they had close to \$3.0 billion in Exxon and Stripper Well funds available for expenditure, including earned interest. States had received federal approval to spend about \$1.2 billion (39 percent) of these funds and had obligated or spent about \$695 million (23 percent) of the available funds as of that date.

RECEIPT OF FUNDS AND INTEREST EARNED

As of June 30, 1987, the 52 states reported that they had received almost \$2.8 billion in Exxon and Stripper Well funds and had earned an additional \$204 million in interest for a total amount available of about \$3.0 billion. About \$2.1 billion were Exxon funds, which included \$163 million in interest. About \$829 million were Stripper Well funds, which included \$41 million in interest. (See fig. 2.1.)

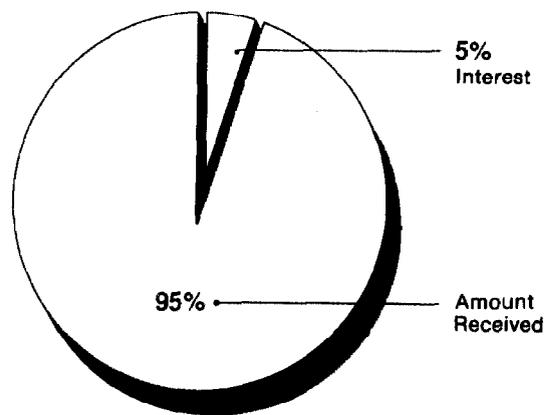
Figure 2.1: Funds Received and Interest Earned as of June 30, 1987

Exxon



Total \$2,132,004,247

Stripper Well



Total \$829,263,270

	<u>Exxon</u>	<u>Stripper Well</u>
	(millions of dollars)	
Amount received	\$1,968.9	\$788.1
Interest earned	<u>163.1</u>	<u>41.2</u>
Total	\$2,132.0	\$829.3
	=====	=====

Appendix I provides the amount of Exxon and Stripper Well funds received and interest earned by each state responding to our questionnaire.

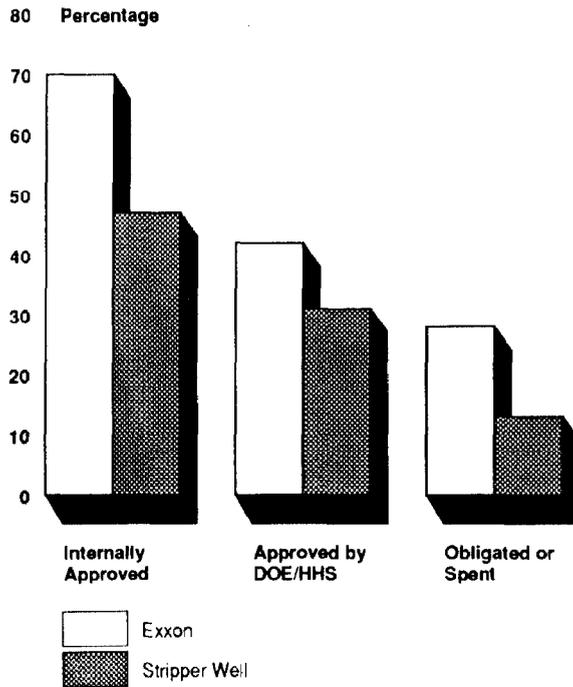
STATUS OF STATES' USE OF FUNDS

The steps leading up to states' expenditure of Exxon and Stripper Well funds include (1) formulation and approval of plans within the state (internal approval), (2) DOE/HHS concurrence with the state plans, (3) states' obligation of funds, and (4) states' expenditure of funds. The Exxon order requires states to prepare spending plans and to submit them to DOE for approval. Similarly, the Stripper Well settlement requires states to submit spending plans to DOE 30 days prior to expenditure but does not require DOE to approve them. Rather, DOE advises states when it believes proposed projects do not meet the Stripper Well court requirements.¹ HHS is involved in reviewing states' plans to spend funds for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which it administers.

As shown in figure 2.2, as of June 30, 1987, states had both formulated plans to spend and actually obligated or spent a larger portion of Exxon funds than Stripper Well funds. Exxon funds, however, were distributed to the states about 5 months before the initial Stripper Well distribution.

¹For convenience, in this fact sheet and the questionnaire, we used the term "approved" for both Exxon and Stripper Well projects.

Figure 2.2: Funds Approved and Obligated or Spent as of June 30, 1987

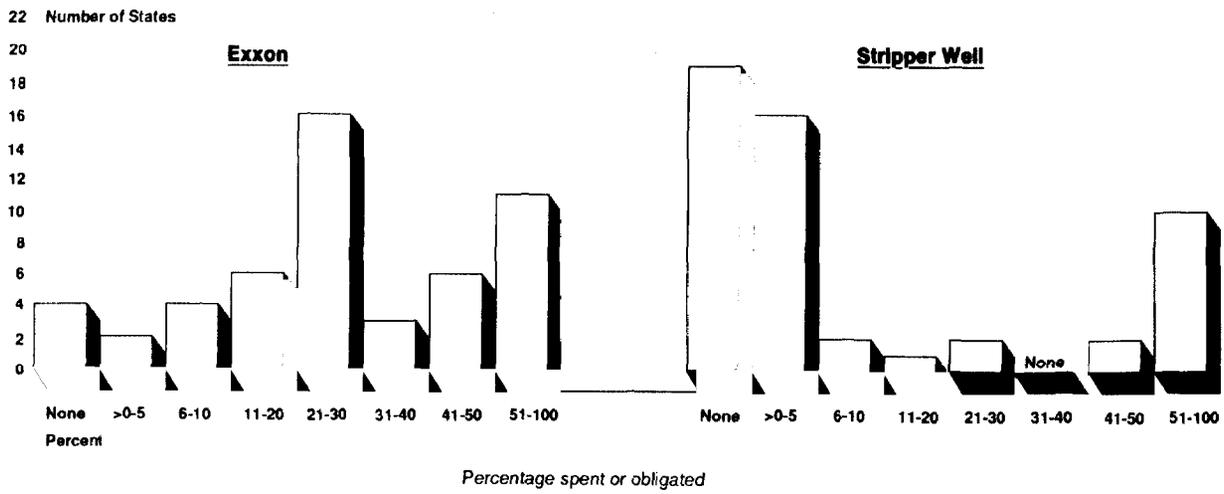


	<u>Exxon</u> (millions of dollars)	<u>Stripper Well</u> (millions of dollars)
Internally approved	\$1,489.5	\$385.7
Approved by DOE/HHS	900.4	257.2
Obligated and spent	588.9	106.2

States had internally approved plans for about \$1.5 billion (70 percent) of the Exxon funds available, including interest, and about \$386 million (47 percent) of the available Stripper Well funds. DOE/HHS had approved plans for about \$900 million (42 percent) of the available Exxon funds and about \$257 million (31 percent) of the available Stripper Well funds. States had obligated or spent about \$589 million (28 percent) and about \$106 million (13 percent) of the Exxon and Stripper Well funds, respectively.

The percentage of Exxon and Stripper Well funds obligated or spent by states responding to our questionnaire varied widely, as shown in figure 2.3. Eleven states had obligated or spent over half of the Exxon funds available to them, including interest, while four states had not obligated or spent any Exxon funds as of June 30, 1987. In contrast, 19 states had not obligated or spent any Stripper Well funds as of June 30, while 10 states had obligated or spent over half of the Stripper Well funds available to them.

Figure 2.3: Percentages of Available Funds Obligated or Spent by States as of June 30, 1987

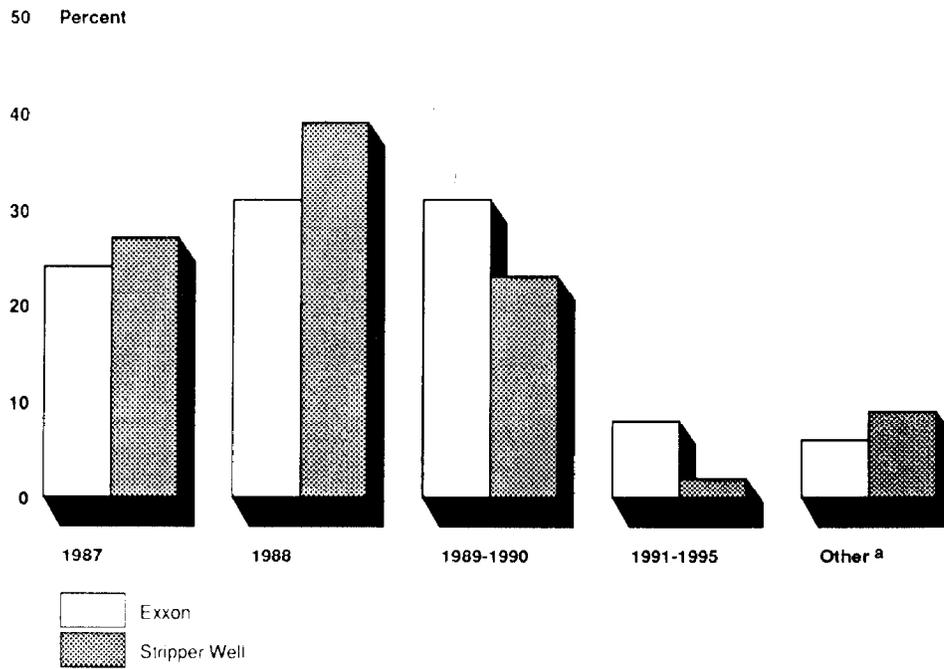


Appendixes II and III show the amount of Exxon and Stripper Well funds obligated or spent by each of the states responding to our questionnaire and the amounts still available as of June 30, 1987.

TIMETABLE FOR SPENDING
INTERNALLY APPROVED FUNDS

As shown in figure 2.2, states responding to our questionnaire had internally approved plans for spending about \$1.5 billion in Exxon funds and about \$386 million in Stripper Well funds but had obligated or spent about \$589 million in Exxon funds and about \$106 million in Stripper Well funds as of June 30, 1987. As shown in figure 2.4, the states reported that they plan to spend most of the remaining internally approved funds by 1990. By 1990 states expect to have spent about \$1.3 billion (86 percent) of internally approved Exxon funds and about \$339 million (88 percent) of internally approved Stripper Well funds. We did not ask states to speculate as to when they may spend the remaining \$643 million in Exxon funds and \$444 million in Stripper Well funds for which spending plans had not been internally approved as of June 30. The courts did not specify a time frame for submitting plans or for spending Exxon and Stripper Well funds.

Figure 2.4: Timetable for Spending Internally Approved Funds



^aStates have not determined when these funds will be spent.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exxon</u> (millions of dollars)	<u>Stripper Well</u> (millions of dollars)
1987	\$ 360.4	\$102.3
1988	456.6	149.2
1989-90	460.0	87.3
1991-95	118.5	8.6
Other	<u>94.0^a</u>	<u>38.3^a</u>
Total	\$1,489.5 ^b =====	\$385.7 ^b =====

^aStates have not determined when these funds will be spent.

^bDoes not total due to rounding.

In 35 of the 52 states the legislature must approve spending plans before they are submitted to DOE. Approximately two-thirds of these states believed that the legislature approval requirement had at least somewhat lengthened the time it has taken them to spend Exxon and Stripper Well funds. In this regard, as of June 30, 1987, states requiring legislature approval had spent or obligated an average of 26 percent of their available Exxon funds and 11 percent of their available Stripper Well funds. By comparison, the remaining 17 states not requiring legislature approval had spent or obligated 34 percent and 21 percent of their available Exxon and Stripper Well funds, respectively.²

²This information is presented not as criticism of the legislature approval process, but merely to point out a factor which states identified as contributing to the length of time it has taken them to spend Exxon and Stripper Well funds.

SECTION 3

STATES' USE OF

EXXON AND STRIPPER WELL FUNDS

Both the Exxon and Stripper Well decisions place restrictions on how states may use funds they receive. As of June 30, 1987, most of the Exxon funds that states had obligated or spent went to three energy conservation/energy assistance programs (the Weatherization Assistance Program, the State Energy Conservation Program, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program). While states may also use Stripper Well funds for these programs, most of the funds states have obligated or spent have gone to other authorized programs.

PROGRAMS ON WHICH STATES MAY USE FUNDS

As discussed in section 1, states' use of Exxon and Stripper Well funds is restricted to certain programs that are intended to provide restitution to persons injured as a result of the oil overcharges. States can choose from a wider variety of programs when spending Stripper Well funds than with Exxon funds.

The Exxon funds may be spent on any of the five energy conservation/energy assistance programs described below. DOE administers the first four programs and HHS administers the last through a block grant.

- The State Energy Conservation Program promotes the development and implementation of comprehensive state energy conservation plans.
- The Energy Extension Service is an energy outreach program for small businesses and individual energy users.
- The Institutional Conservation Program assists schools and hospitals in implementing energy conservation procedures and in acquiring and installing energy conservation measures.
- The Weatherization Assistance Program assists low-income people, particularly the elderly and handicapped, to make home improvements to reduce heat loss and conserve energy.
- The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program assists eligible households in meeting home energy costs and helps low-income persons weatherize their homes.

The Stripper Well funds may be spent on any of the five energy conservation and assistance programs allowed under the Exxon agreement. In addition, Stripper Well funds may be used for the following:

- Projects approved by DOE's Office of Hearings and Appeals¹ in earlier oil overcharge cases pursuant to 10 CFR, Part 205, Subpart V. Allowable projects include energy audits, public transportation projects, and residential energy assistance.
- Projects referenced in the 1981 consent order DOE entered into with Standard Oil Company of California (Chevron) to settle an oil overcharge proceeding. Allowable projects include highway and bridge maintenance and repair, energy assistance, and airport maintenance.
- Such other restitutionary programs as may be approved by the court which approved the Stripper Well settlement.

Generally, states are also allowed to use up to 5 percent of Stripper Well funds (but not Exxon funds) for administrative expenses, including litigation expenses and legal fees.

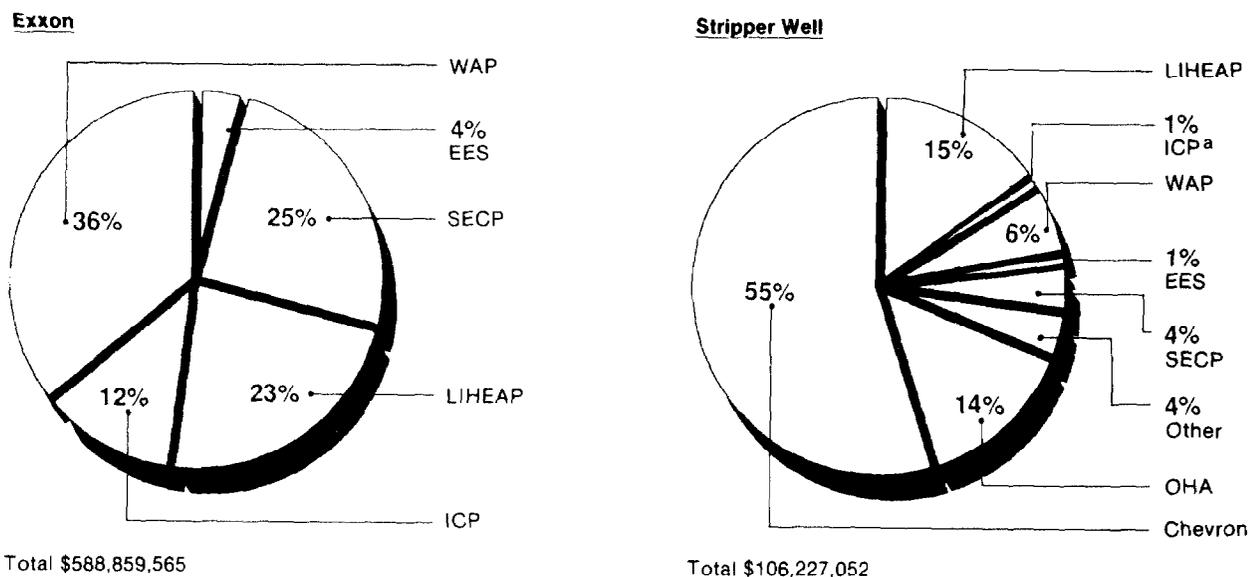
ACTUAL AND PLANNED
USE OF FUNDS

Eighty-four percent (\$494 million) of the Exxon funds that states had spent or obligated as of June 30, 1987, were used for one of three grant programs--weatherization assistance, state energy conservation, or low-income home energy assistance. As shown in figure 3.1, 36 percent of the funds (\$210 million) went to weatherization, 25 percent (\$147 million) went to state energy conservation, and 23 percent (\$137 million) went to home energy assistance. Twelve percent (\$70 million) of the Exxon funds were used for the Institutional Conservation Program, while only 4 percent (\$25 million) went to the Energy Extension Service.

In contrast, only 27 percent of the Stripper Well funds that states had spent or obligated as of June 30 went to the five energy conservation/energy assistance programs. Seventy-three percent (\$78 million) went to other uses, including 55 percent (\$59 million) for projects allowable under the Chevron consent order and 14 percent (\$15 million) for projects allowable under DOE's Office of Hearings and Appeals' rulings. (See fig. 3.1.)

¹Since 1983, the office has been responsible for approving states' planned use of certain overcharge funds.

Figure 3.1: States' Use of Funds by Program as of June 30, 1987



^aAmount is actually four-tenths of 1 percent, but was rounded up to 1 percent.

	Total funds obligated or spent	
	Exxon	Stripper Well
	(millions of dollars)	
SECP	\$147.5	\$ 4.8
LIHEAP	136.5	16.1
ICP	69.6	0.5
WAP	210.4	6.3
EES	24.9	0.9
OHA	-	15.2
Chevron	-	58.6
Other	-	4.0
Total	\$588.9	\$106.2^b
	=====	=====

- SECP: State Energy Conservation Program
- LIHEAP: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- ICP: Institutional Conservation Program
- WAP: Weatherization Assistance Program
- EES: Energy Extension Service Program
- OHA: Projects allowable under Office of Hearings and Appeals rulings
- Other: Includes projects similar to those approved under Chevron and OHA and some administrative expenses

^bDoes not total due to rounding.

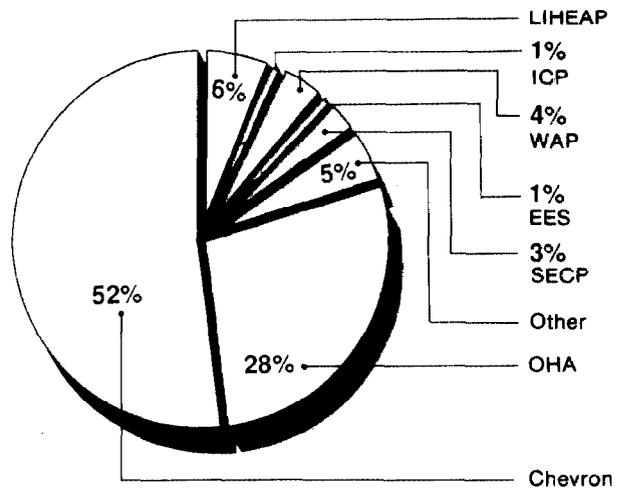
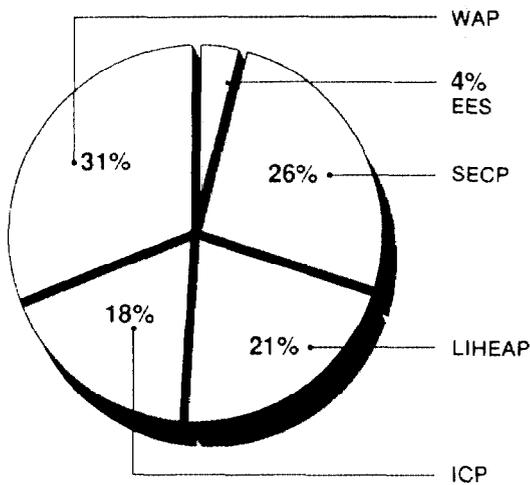
States' plans for spending Exxon and Stripper Well funds follow a pattern that is similar to their actual usage of such funds. As shown in figure 3.2, of the Exxon funds that have been internally approved for spending, states plan to spend about 77 percent (\$1.2 billion) on the weatherization, state energy conservation, and home energy assistance programs. Similarly, 85 percent (\$762 million) of the Exxon funds that have been approved by DOE/HHS are to be spent on these three programs. States' plans call for spending most of the Stripper Well funds on projects other than the five allowable energy conservation/assistance programs. Eighty-five percent (\$329 million) of internally approved Stripper Well funds and 81 percent (\$210 million) of DOE/HHS approved funds are to go to such projects.

Figure 3.2: States' Planned Expenditures of Funds by Program as of June 30, 1987

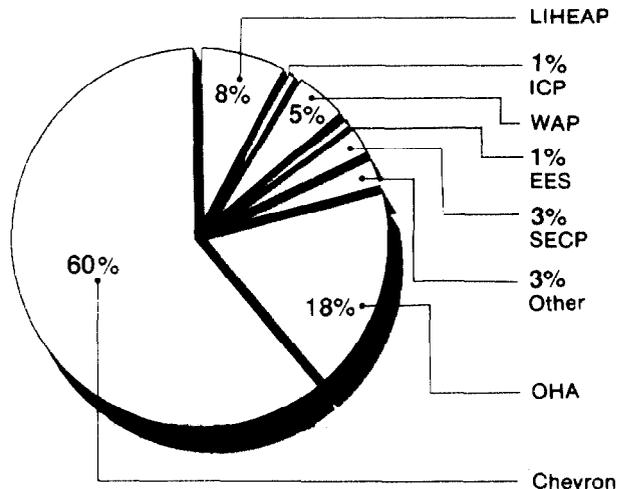
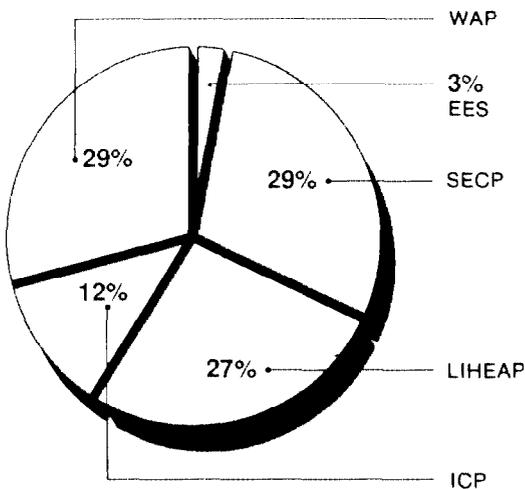
Exxon

Stripper Well

Funds Internally Approved



Funds Approved by DOE/HHS

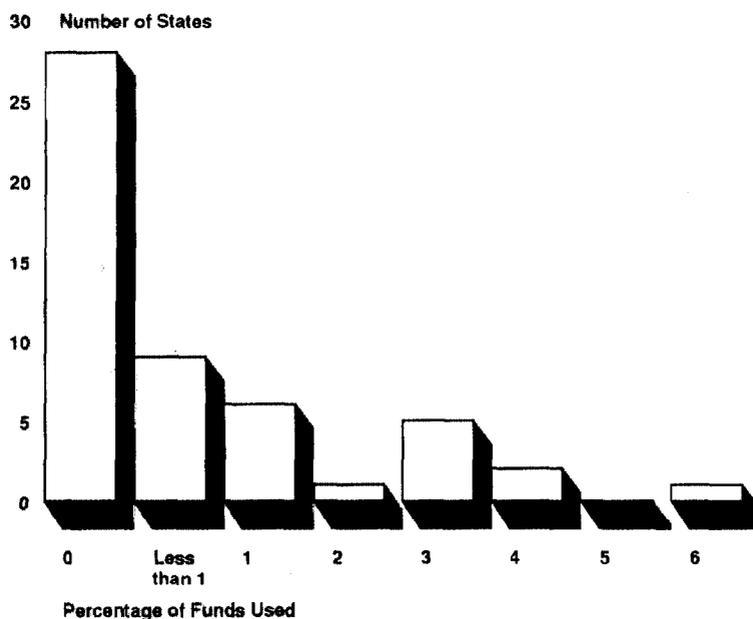


	<u>Funds internally approved</u>		<u>Funds approved by DOE/HHS</u>	
	<u>Exxon</u>	<u>Stripper Well</u>	<u>Exxon</u>	<u>Stripper Well</u>
	(millions of dollars)			
SECP	\$ 385.1	\$ 13.2	\$265.6	\$ 8.2
EES	65.9	1.6	29.6	1.2
WAP	461.5	14.4	256.7	14.1
ICP	270.6	2.5	108.9	2.2
LIHEAP	306.4	25.2	239.6	21.2
Chevron	-	199.8	-	154.9
OHA	-	106.9	-	46.5
Other	-	22.1	-	9.0
Total	\$1,489.5	\$385.7	\$900.4	\$257.2^a
	=====	=====	=====	=====

^aDoes not total due to rounding.

As of June 30, 1987, states reported that about \$3 million (less than 3 percent) of the Stripper Well funds they had obligated or expended had been used for administrative expenses. This represents about 0.4 percent of the Stripper Well funds they had available as of June 30. Ninety-nine percent of these administrative expenses were for litigation costs incurred by 22 states. Twenty-eight states reported that they had not used any Stripper Well funds for administrative expenses as of June 30, 1987. Figure 3.3 presents a distribution of the percentage of Stripper Well funds states had used for administrative purposes in relation to the amount of Stripper Well funds they had available as of June 30, 1987.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of States' Use of Stripper Well Funds for Administrative Expenses as of June 30, 1987



AMOUNT OF EXXON AND STRIPPER WELL FUNDS.

RECEIVED AND INTEREST EARNED AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

State	Exxon			Stripper Well		
	Amount received	Interest earned	Total available	Amount received	Interest earned	Total available
Alaska	\$ 8,272,460	\$ 964,800	\$ 9,237,260	\$ 3,104,974	\$ 219,254	\$ 3,324,228
Ala.	32,192,086	2,158,533	34,350,619	12,800,154	187,628	12,987,782
Amer. Samoa	370,805	18,226	389,031	161,863	0	161,863
Ark.	25,949,670	1,965,037	27,914,707	10,862,168	400,207	11,262,375
Ariz.	22,087,150	1,987,967	24,075,117	8,603,464	428,366	9,031,830
Calif.	194,717,034	18,930,000	213,647,034	78,138,227	4,250,000	82,388,227
Colo.	22,715,884	1,916,957	24,632,841	9,177,702	427,571	9,605,273
Conn.	34,900,269	2,583,426	37,483,695	14,495,580	661,068	15,156,648
D.C.	4,603,516	300,000	4,903,516	2,154,456	123,000	2,277,456
Del.	9,944,770	913,726	10,858,496	4,052,493	184,619	4,237,112
Fla.	98,114,524	8,763,408	106,877,932	39,436,906	2,040,437	41,477,343
Ga.	46,625,491	4,078,024	50,703,515	19,007,750	1,051,274	20,059,024
Hawaii	14,482,090	585,949	15,068,039	5,087,426	198,246	5,285,672
Idaho	8,690,739	687,093	9,377,832	3,423,142	133,497	3,556,639
Ill.	96,105,506	7,493,800	103,599,306	39,204,939	1,571,801	40,776,740
Ind.	51,631,388	2,013,039	53,644,427	19,657,244	1,953,861	21,611,105
Iowa	27,423,669	2,248,112	29,671,781	11,218,356	521,170	11,739,526
Kans.	23,958,453	1,881,495	25,839,948	9,568,565	408,027	9,976,592
Ky.	27,438,633	2,523,898	29,962,531	11,036,984	731,158	11,768,142
La.	51,536,276	550,213	52,086,489	19,306,395	798,249	20,104,644
Mass.	70,340,939	5,420,214	75,761,153	29,219,588	1,220,987	30,440,575
Mar. Islands	192,218	17,686	209,904	77,521	3,847	81,368
Md. ^a	36,415,979	3,169,136	39,585,115	15,415,709	863,614	16,279,323
Maine	15,100,000	1,245,294	16,345,294	6,131,500	225,000	6,356,500
Mich.	70,991,490	5,867,963	76,859,453	29,335,874	1,375,282	30,711,156
Mo.	41,516,281	3,145,744	44,662,025	16,999,777	773,551	17,773,328
Minn.	36,006,225	2,635,740	38,641,965	14,473,438	753,721	15,227,159
Miss.	28,300,000	1,550,588	29,850,588	11,655,706	510,111	12,165,817
Mont.	9,584,666	767,652	10,352,318	3,862,964	189,312	4,052,276
Nebr.	15,504,944	1,302,333	16,807,277	6,151,258	302,156	6,453,414
N.C.	47,029,797	5,353,604	52,383,401	19,157,819	1,176,551	20,334,370
N.Dak.	7,721,443	582,249	8,303,692	3,047,733	123,594	3,171,327
N.H.	9,797,537	630,236	10,427,773	3,887,780	145,041	4,032,821
N.J.	75,432,932	6,484,317	81,917,249	28,854,708	1,510,519	30,365,227
N.Mex.	13,692,730	1,119,245	14,811,975	5,590,780	284,245	5,875,025
Nev.	8,767,275	775,539	9,542,814	3,457,033	80,210	3,537,243
N.Y.	159,874,589	12,837,952	172,712,541	66,095,138	2,950,854	69,045,992
Ohio	79,740,285	10,000,121	89,740,406	31,344,181	2,256,297	33,600,478
Okla.	26,234,258	1,926,643	28,160,901	10,301,734	445,003	10,746,737
Oreg.	20,721,990	1,762,613	22,484,603	8,268,482	431,012	8,699,494
R.I.	7,983,601	692,196	8,675,797	3,417,858	147,166	3,565,024

(cont'dued)

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

State	Exxon			Stripper Well		
	Amount received	Interest earned	Total available	Amount received	Interest earned	Total available
S.C.	25,187,597	2,198,424	27,386,021	9,943,689	387,275	10,330,964
S.Dak.	7,501,993	210,441	7,712,434	2,982,603	0	2,982,603
Tenn.	34,603,234	2,833,688	37,436,922	12,213,429	670,730	12,884,159
Tex.	157,187,087	12,519,753	169,706,840	62,972,178	2,905,828	65,878,006
Utah	12,454,478	1,162,202	13,616,680	4,960,890	184,943	5,145,833
Va.	53,376,861	5,982,448	59,359,309	19,384,788	3,318,301	22,703,089
Vt.	5,005,194	312,128	5,317,322	1,996,440	89,681	2,086,121
Wash.	32,121,634	2,402,988	34,524,622	13,038,481	611,832	13,650,313
Wis.	36,966,569	3,390,671	40,357,240	15,018,176	499,194	15,517,370
W.Va.	12,902,925	1,762,278	14,665,203	4,853,435	278,912	5,132,347
Wyo.	8,874,386	486,908	9,361,294	3,480,688	168,902	3,649,590
Total	\$1,968,891,550 =====	\$163,112,697 =====	\$2,132,004,247 =====	\$788,090,166 =====	\$41,173,104 =====	\$829,263,270 =====

^aData as of August 17, 1987.

AMOUNT OF EXXON AND STRIPPER WELL FUNDS OBLIGATED

OR SPENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

State	Exxon			Stripper Well		
	Funds obligated	Funds spent	Total	Funds obligated	Funds spent	Total
Alaska	\$ 1,962,023	\$ 842,361	\$ 2,804,384	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Ala.	3,576,587	10,091,469	13,668,056	3,359,825	8,055,471	11,415,296
Amer. Samoa	370,805	0	370,805	0	0	0
Ark.	1,861,840	7,184,372	9,046,212	3,199,541	2,617,513	5,817,054
Ariz.	5,380,298	1,153,636	6,533,934	0	258,779	258,779
Calif.	18,223,291	2,780,411	21,003,702	0	178,223	178,223
Colo.	12,676,802	10,644,324	23,321,126	5,030,612	2,787,094	7,817,706
Conn.	3,016,393	6,708,607	9,725,000	6,099,885	881,115	6,981,000
D.C.	2,205,852	718,413	2,924,265	2,154,456	0	2,154,456
Del.	2,983,671	6,000	2,989,671	0	144,978	144,978
Fla.	28,070,030	1,068,249	29,138,279	450,000	0	450,000
Ga.	19,388,889	17,858,766	37,247,655	8,755,899	18,023	8,773,922
Hawaii	4,190,830	315,290	4,506,120	0	232,232	232,232
Idaho	0	3,818,630	3,818,630	0	45,111	45,111
Ill.	5,032,700	12,692,200	17,724,900	10,922,900	11,787,200	22,710,100
Ind.	0	22,737,916	22,737,916	0	0	0
Iowa	7,381,101	5,438,899	12,820,000	200,000	0	200,000
Kans.	5,181,732	0	5,181,732	0	56,300	56,300
Ky.	1,908,009	615,889	2,523,898	0	0	0
La.	0	0	0	0	4,982,950	4,982,950
Mass.	25,526,611	7,807,022	33,333,633	0	0	0
Mari. Islands	120,000	0	120,000	0	0	0
Md. ^a	24,775,680	14,809,435	39,585,115	0	1,019,750	1,019,750
Maine	10,069,253	6,430,747	16,500,000	0	0	0
Mich.	7,191,764	45,371,936	52,563,700	0	0	0
Mo.	5,141,533	5,845,755	10,987,288	500,000	8,429	508,429
Minn.	12,033,000	10,400,000	22,433,000	0	1,490	1,490
Miss.	14,999,439	5,579,192	20,578,631	0	0	0
Mont.	0	1,649,662	1,649,662	0	0	0
Nebr.	7,076,810	153,719	7,230,529	1,224,583	46,637	1,271,220
N.C.	133,132	1,505,834	1,638,966	557,744	559,035	1,116,779
N.Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.H.	2,862,629	42,777	2,905,406	0	0	0
N.J.	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Mex.	766,537	2,733,463	3,500,000	600	600	1,200
Nev.	171,831	1,175,262	1,347,093	3,200,000	31,127	3,231,127
N.Y.	46,028,817	10,912,080	56,940,897	0	0	0
Ohio	11,348,000	8,842,000	20,190,000	72,173	72,173	144,346
Okla.	2,714,370	5,107,115	7,821,485	4,088,299	1,811,701	5,900,000
Oreg.	602,998	5,609,047	6,212,045	1,738,000	199,000	1,937,000
R.I.	1,724,644	463,419	2,188,063	0	120,924	120,924
S.C.	795,253	4,849,284	5,644,537	0	0	0
S.Dak.	1,636,101	50,531	1,686,632	2,206,665	24,084	2,230,749

(continued)

<u>State</u>	<u>Exxon</u>			<u>Stripper Well</u>		
	<u>Funds obligated</u>	<u>Funds spent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funds obligated</u>	<u>Funds spent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tenn.	10,647,339	7,852,661	18,500,000	0	0	0
Tex.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	277,363	722,637	1,000,000	0	181,560	181,560
Va.	283,000	6,000,000	6,283,000	0	0	0
Vt.	4,663,972	571,028	5,235,000	215,400	0	215,400
Wash.	45,287	3,029,403	3,074,690	3,600	49,477	53,077
Wis.	9,000,000	0	9,000,000	13,203,235	54,310	13,257,545
W.Va.	150,000	2,000,000	2,150,000	1,690,000	1,128,849	2,818,849
Wyo.	473,908	0	473,908	0	0	0
Total	\$324,670,124	\$264,189,441	\$588,859,565	\$68,873,417	\$37,354,135	\$106,227,552
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

^aData as of August 17, 1987.

AMOUNT OF EXXON AND STRIPPER WELL FUNDS UNOBLIGATED

AND UNSPENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

State	Exxon			Stripper Well			Total Exxon and Stripper still available
	Received plus interest	Obligated or spent	Total still available	Received plus interest	Obligated or spent	Total still available	
Alaska	\$ 9,237,260	\$ 2,804,384	\$ 6,432,876	\$ 3,324,228	\$ 0	\$ 3,324,228	\$ 9,757,104
Ala.	34,350,619	13,668,056	20,682,563	12,987,782	11,415,296	1,572,486	22,255,049
Amer. Samoa	389,031	370,805	18,226	161,863	0	161,863	180,039
Ark.	27,914,707	9,046,212	18,868,495	11,262,375	5,817,054	5,445,321	24,313,816
Ariz.	24,075,117	6,533,934	17,541,183	9,031,830	258,779	8,773,051	26,314,234
Calif.	213,647,034	21,003,702	192,643,332	82,388,227	178,223	82,210,004	274,853,336
Colo.	24,632,841	23,321,126	1,311,715	9,605,273	7,817,706	1,787,567	3,099,282
Conn.	37,483,695	9,725,000	27,758,695	15,156,648	6,981,000	8,175,648	35,934,343
D.C.	4,903,516	2,924,265	1,979,251	2,277,456	2,154,456	123,000	2,102,251
Del.	10,858,496	2,989,671	7,868,825	4,237,112	144,978	4,092,134	11,960,959
Fla.	106,877,932	29,138,279	77,739,653	41,477,343	450,000	41,027,343	118,766,996
Ga.	50,703,515	37,247,655	13,455,860	20,099,024	8,773,922	11,285,102	24,740,962
Hawaii	15,068,039	4,506,120	10,561,919	5,285,672	232,232	5,053,440	15,615,359
Idaho	9,377,832	3,818,630	5,559,202	3,556,639	45,111	3,511,528	9,070,730
Ill.	103,599,306	17,724,900	85,874,406	40,776,740	2,710,100	18,066,640	103,941,046
Ind.	53,644,427	22,737,916	30,906,511	21,611,105	0	21,611,105	52,517,616
Iowa	29,671,781	12,820,000	16,851,781	11,739,526	200,000	11,539,526	28,391,307
Kans.	25,839,948	5,181,732	20,658,216	9,976,592	56,300	9,920,292	30,578,508
Ky.	29,962,531	2,523,898	27,438,633	11,768,142	0	11,768,142	39,206,775
La.	52,086,489	0	52,086,489	20,104,644	4,982,950	15,121,694	67,208,183
Mass.	75,761,153	33,333,633	42,427,520	30,440,575	0	30,440,575	72,868,095
Mari. Islands	209,904	120,000	89,904	81,368	0	81,368	171,272
Md. ^a	39,585,115	39,585,115	0	16,279,323	1,019,750	15,259,573	15,259,573
Maine	16,345,294	16,500,000	-154,706	6,356,500	0	6,356,500	6,201,794
Mich.	76,859,453	52,563,700	24,295,753	30,711,156	0	30,711,156	55,006,909
Mo.	44,662,025	10,987,288	33,674,737	17,773,328	508,429	17,264,899	50,939,636
Minn.	38,641,965	22,433,000	16,208,965	15,227,159	1,490	15,225,669	31,434,634
Miss.	29,850,588	20,578,631	9,271,957	12,165,817	0	12,165,817	21,437,774
Mont.	10,352,318	1,649,662	8,702,656	4,052,276	0	4,052,276	12,754,932
Nebr.	16,807,277	7,230,529	9,576,748	6,453,414	271,220	5,182,194	14,758,942
N.C.	52,383,401	1,638,966	50,744,435	20,334,370	1,116,779	19,217,591	69,962,026
N.Dak.	8,303,692	0	8,303,692	3,171,327	0	3,171,327	11,475,019
N.H.	10,427,773	2,905,406	7,522,367	4,032,821	0	4,032,821	11,555,188
N.J.	81,917,249	0	81,917,249	30,365,227	0	30,365,227	112,282,476
N.Mex.	14,811,975	3,500,000	11,311,975	5,875,025	1,200	5,873,825	17,185,800
Nev.	9,542,814	1,347,093	8,195,721	3,537,243	3,231,127	306,116	8,501,837
N.Y.	172,712,541	56,940,897	115,771,644	69,045,992	0	69,045,992	184,817,636

(continued)

APPENDIX III

APPENDIX III

State	Exxon			Stripper Well			Total Exxon and Stripper still available
	Received plus interest	Obligated or spent	Total still available	Received plus interest	Obligated or spent	Total still available	
Ohio	89,740,406	20,190,000	69,550,406	33,600,478	144,346	33,456,132	103,006,538
Okla.	28,160,901	7,821,485	20,339,416	10,746,737	5,900,000	4,846,737	25,186,153
Oreg.	22,484,603	6,212,045	16,272,558	8,699,494	1,937,000	6,762,494	23,035,052
R.I.	8,675,797	2,188,063	6,487,734	3,565,024	120,924	3,444,100	9,931,834
S.C.	27,386,021	5,644,537	21,741,484	10,330,964	0	10,330,964	32,072,448
S.Dak.	7,712,434	1,686,632	6,025,802	2,982,603	2,230,749	751,854	6,777,656
Tenn.	37,436,922	18,500,000	18,936,922	12,884,159	0	12,884,159	31,821,081
Tex.	169,706,840	0	169,706,840	65,878,006	0	65,878,006	235,584,846
Utah	13,616,680	1,000,000	12,616,680	5,145,833	181,560	4,964,273	17,580,953
Va.	59,359,309	6,283,000	53,076,309	22,703,089	0	22,703,089	75,779,398
Vt.	5,317,322	5,235,000	82,322	2,086,121	215,400	1,870,721	1,953,043
Wash.	34,524,622	3,074,690	31,449,932	13,650,313	53,077	13,597,236	45,047,168
Wis.	40,357,240	9,000,000	31,357,240	15,517,370	13,257,545	2,259,825	33,617,065
W.Va.	14,665,203	2,150,000	12,515,203	5,132,347	2,818,849	2,313,498	14,828,701
Wyo.	9,361,294	473,908	8,887,386	3,649,590	0	3,649,590	12,536,976
Total	\$2,132,004,247	\$588,859,565	\$1,543,144,682	\$829,263,270	\$106,227,552	\$723,035,718	\$2,266,180,400

^aData as of August 17, 1987.

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